



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

if you pleased to extend that Plan still farther and name the Towns of those Tribes to which the Several Governors may grant Licences, so that no Two Governors may have a Power to send Traders to the same Place. That has often Occasioned great Confusion.

I send Your Lordships a List of the Towns of the lower Creeks with the Names of their Head Men, and the numbers of their Gun Men and other Inhabitants, As those are the Towns with which this Province is most connected, but in the general Partition 'tis probable they will fall under the Governments of Georgia and the two Floridas.

'Tis only in Obedience to Your Lordships Commands that I have taken the liberty to offer my Sentiments upon a Subject which has already been under your Consideration.

I have the honor to be

My Lords—

Your Lops most Obedt. and most hbl Servant.

JAMES GRANT.

*2. Letter of Kamehameha II. to Alexander I., 1820.*

For the following curious document we are indebted to Professor Frank A. Golder, who found it in the archives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at Petrograd, and who has contributed most of the information which we are able to give respecting it. It is found in a carton entitled "Dobell", and numbered 3601.

The reader who wishes to know more of the status of relations between the Hawaiians and the Russians at the date of the letter should consult the paper by Professor W. D. Alexander, "The Proceedings of the Russians on Kauai, 1814-1816", in *Papers of the Hawaiian Historical Society*, no. 6. This is based on an article by Rev. Samuel Whitney in the *Hawaiian Spectator*, I. 49-51 (1839; the writer had got his information in Kauai in 1820), and from Tikhmeniev's *Istoricheskoe Obozrenie*, etc. (Historical Survey of the Formation and History of the Russian American Company) and Kotzebue. It does not appear that either the company or Baranov, its governor at Sitka, planned an occupation of Kauai, though apparently Baranov's agent, the German doctor Scheffer, so planned, building in 1815 the fort of which some remains are still visible. When King Tomaree, or Kaumualii, at Scheffer's instigation, asked to be taken under Russian protection, the emperor declined, and the same response was given in 1818 to a memorial in which Scheffer advocated the making of a Russian establishment in the islands.

When the letter was written, Kamehameha I., the great king who had made himself overlord of all the Hawaiian Islands, had been dead eight months. It was two months before the first American missionaries arrived, bringing with them from the United States George P. Kaumualii, the son of Tomaree.

Jean Rives, by whose hand the letter was written, was a low French sailor from Bordeaux, one of the dissipated young king's boon companions, half cook, half secretary.

Peter Dobell, by whose hand the letter was sent, was a native of Ireland. He served for a time in the Irish militia, came to America, is found serving as a private in 1794 in the Bucks County (Penn.) troop of horse under Captain Samuel Gibbs,<sup>1</sup> and with it took part in the expedition against the Whiskey Insurrection. According to his own account, he was made deputy quartermaster-general, with a rank equivalent to colonel of infantry in Russia, resigned, became a member of the Philadelphia corps of gentlemen infantry called "McPherson's Blues", went with them to Pittsburgh, and remained there till 1796. After this service he went abroad. On his return he sailed as supercargo to China. There he acquired a considerable fortune. From Krusenstern and others he heard that there was a scarcity of food in Kamchatka, and he therefore took two ship-loads thither in 1812 for commercial purposes. Thence he went overland to St. Petersburg in order to lay certain propositions before the emperor having to do with the trade of the North Pacific. He got himself appointed consul general to the Philippines, but the Spanish government would not recognize him. At the date of the letter he was on the way to Manila. He returned to St. Petersburg in 1829.

Sa Majete Imperial L'Empereur de Toutes Les Russies

*Sire*

Ayant toujours entendu qu' Votre Majeste Imperiale Est un Souverain tres bon et fort magnanime je suis porté de croire qu'Elle ne permettra jamais ses sujets de faire du mal à personne impunement.

J'Ecris Cette Lettre par La voie de Votre Consul General Monsieur Dobell actuellement ici pour informer Votre Majeste Imperial qu' La Compagnie Americaine Russes se comportée tres inimicale aupres de moi Car Elle á envoyée des Navires et des hommes pour prendre une de mes Iles Nommé Wahoo.<sup>2</sup> O'uter de cela Elle pretends d'avoir achete L'Ile de Atohw<sup>3</sup> du Roi Tomaree<sup>4</sup> et Elle á fait de reclamations pour avoir Cette Ile et paiement aussi pour un des Navires et des effets échouée par les Russes Sur la Cote. Comme le Roi Tomaree est Tributaire de nous il n'avait aucune droit de vender sette Ile. la Reclamation pour des objet vendu et pour un Navires que les Russes eux même ont échouée Sur no Cotes est également injuste. Je suis tres<sup>5</sup> alors qu' Votre Majeste ecoutera mes plaintes et qu' Elle ne permettra pas encore ses sujets de venir en Ennemie chez une Nation qu' desire tou pour La paix et

<sup>1</sup> *Pennsylvania Archives*, sixth series, V. 136.

<sup>2</sup> Oahu.

<sup>3</sup> Atai, or Kauai.

<sup>4</sup> Or Tamoree; more commonly Kaumualii, sub-king of Kauai.

<sup>5</sup> Désireux [?] omitted.

Lamitié avec Votre Majeste Imperiale et tout Le Monde. Comptant tres fort Sur la generosité et la grandeur de Votre Ame J' demande qu' nous soyons amis et qu' Votre Majeste Imperiale me donnera Votre aide et Votre protection affermer Mon pouvoir et Le trone Laissée a moi seul par mon Père Tammahamaha<sup>6</sup> mort depuis L' 8 mai L'Annee 1819.

N' sachant pas Nous même La Langue Francaise jei Commande mon Secretaire un françois Mr. Rives d'Ecrire Cette Lettre daquelle j'prie Votre Majeste Imperiale davoir La bonte de recevoir avec la même confiance comme si elle fut tout ecrit de ma proper main.

Pour Montrer lattachement qu' j'ai pour Votre nom, est Pour Votre Gloire, j'ai vians de donner à votre Consul General un Canoo fatePar Les natives de mes Iles dont je Prie Votre Majeste Imperiale de vouloir bian accepter Comme une marque du Grand respect et Estime de Votre tres humble

Serviteur etc

TAMAHAMAH LE 2ND

Roi des Iles de Sandwich

Ministre D'Etat TRYMOKO

Secretaire du Roi des Iles de Sandwich

BARYESKE RIVES

CAYROOHO<sup>7</sup>

Le 25 De janvear

L annee 1820

### 3. *Salt Lake City in 1847.*

IN going over old fur-trading documents at Hudson's Bay House in London, recently, especially at the period of the Treaty of 1846, a copy of a letter from the Mormons, then newly settled at Salt Lake City, was found. Their wish was to establish trade relations with the company at Fort Vancouver, under arrangement that the goods should be sent overland with the regular trading goods to Fort Hall or to Great Salt Lake, as the officials might determine. The document gives a clear description of the settlement at that time, even to the arrangement of the buildings.

The letter was written a year and a half after the boundary settlement had been made. The Hudson's Bay Company was holding its forts, under agreement, until its possessory rights should be bought by the United States, or otherwise legally disposed of. James Douglas was in charge at Fort Vancouver, the actual governing head, his colleagues on the Board of Management being frequently at other posts.

No arrangement such as the Mormons wished seems to have been made. As Utah was American, and had never been part of the area held under joint-occupancy, the American law forbade such arrangements as to traffic. Additional goods may have been sent to

<sup>6</sup> Or Kamehameha.

<sup>7</sup> Kailua, the royal residence, on the west coast of Hawaii.